

Yet we must not regard our commitments in these Eastern lands too lightly. We have had bitter lessons in the last three years, and it is time we profited by them. There could be no greater folly than to despise the Turk. Germany's final bid for Baghdad will be a half-hearted sham, but unless great mistakes are made, it ought to fail. And if Falkenhayn fails this time we shall be mercifully nearer the end of the war, for though the Turks are still fighting, well they do not.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

CUPS FOR BATTING AND BOWLING.

In addition to the Cup offered by one of our readers last week for the best batting average, a Cup for the best bowling average at the end of the season has been promised by another reader. Below will be found averages to date.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Highest Score	Total	Average
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	3	1	105	136	39
K. R. Macaskill, K.C.C.	3	1	45	89	44.5
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	4	1	65	133	44.3
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	5	0	72	208	41.6
A. H. Taylor, H.K.C.C.	2	1	25	40	40
Chow Yat-kwong, C.R.C.	3	0	76	114	38
H. F. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	4	0	79	148	37
G. Lee, C.R.C.	3	1	33	74	37
Gunnor Baines, H.K.C.C.	2	2	32	71	35.5
I. H. Murray, H.K.C.C.	5	0	55	109	37.7
W. T. Egan, K.C.C.	4	2	29	64	32
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	3	0	53	90	30
W. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	3	0	56	83	27.6
I. A. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	3	1	26	61	25.5
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	4	2	23	49	24.5
G. H. Marley, U.C.C.	3	0	43	73	24.3
A. H. Rumjahn, U.C.C.	4	1	31	73	24.3
Corps, Adams, R.E.	5	1	50	94	23.2
W. Graham, C.C.C.	3	0	46	65	21.6

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Over	Runs	Wickets	Average
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	43	112	17	6.6
Gr. Bowcock, H.G.A.	31	101	17	6.0
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	42	114	18	7.1
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	24	85	9	7.2
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	29	89	13	7.2
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	42	108	15	7.2
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	27	133	18	7.4
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	55	213	24	8.9
H. Pestonji, K.C.C.	58	162	18	9
I. A. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	21	82	9	9.1
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	29	84	8	10.5
A. W. Grimmett, C.C.C.	26	107	10	10.7

HOLIDAY CRICKET.

KOWLOON VERSUS BELCHER'S SECTION ARTILLERY.

An all day match was played at King's Park, Kowloon, yesterday, between the above teams and provided some excellent cricket. Altogether, 538 runs were scored, the rate of scoring being just over 100 an hour. There was a large number of spectators and no dull moment, the finish of the match especially, being very exciting. Kowloon batted first and Blackburn put up a century including 10 fours. He made many pretty strokes all round the wicket. Belcher's started well the first 3 wickets putting on 189, but were 5 wickets down for 203. Hamilton and Lindsay hit out to try and get the necessary runs and obtained 52 between them (Hamilton 7 fours), then Jack and Overy were disposed of quickly and with Belcher's last man in they needed 3 runs to win. Edwards rose to the occasion and, after stealing a single, scored a nice 4 to square leg for the winning hit. The wicket was hard but very true, and in favour of tall scoring. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

F. Wheeler, b Hamilton	14
A. A. Claxton, b Hamilton	18
L. J. Blackburn, c Stalker, b Baynes	116
L. McConnell, c Bradbury, b Overy	27
C. J. Stapleton, c Sharman, b Hamilton	27
I. E. S. Hodge, run out	10
J. P. Robinson, run out	8
A. de Sousa, b Hamilton	26
P. H. Cobb, l.b.w., b Baynes	0
B. Pestonji, c Stalker, b Baynes	2
H. H. Jewsbury, not out	0
Extras	22
Total	285

Bowling Analysis.

	O	M	R	W
Hamilton	26	5	82	4
Baynes	20	3	81	3
Stalker	10	0	46	0
Overy	4	0	24	1

BELCHER'S SECTION.

Major Robertson, b Hodge	50
B. W. Bradbury, c Pestonji, b Cobb	52
Gr. Baynes, b Cobb	44
W. T. Elson, b Cobb	42
J. Stalker, b Pestonji	32
Gr. Sharman, c de Sousa, b Cobb	37
E. W. Hamilton, not out	37
E. E. Lindsay, c and b Cobb	15
P. Jacks, l.b.w., b Pestonji	8
H. Overy, c Claxton, b Pestonji	0
E. J. Edwards, not out	7
Extras	20
Total (for 9 wickets)	273

Bowling Analysis.

	O	M	R	W
Cobb	25	2	103	6
Pestonji	20	3	85	3
Hodge	4	0	21	1
Claxton	4	0	27	0
Blackburn	2	0	11	0

The Kowloon Cricket Club have decided to run a second eleven and would like to get in touch with any clubs who have open dates. They can put up quite a strong team and will be at home on dates when the league closes are playing away.

Saturday's League matches are:—
Hongkong v. Craigengower.
Kowloon v. Navy.
Civil Service v. Middlesex.

Chinese Recreation Club v. R.G.A. and in the absence of a list of league fixtures we presume the other two Clubs will play each other University v. R.E.

R.A.M.C. v. 33rd COMPANY R.G.A.

This friendly match, at Happy Valley yesterday, was won by the Gunners by 8 wickets and 31 runs. The R.A.M.C., who batted first, were only able to compile 75 runs against the bowling of Athorne, who captured 5 wickets for 26 runs, and Dix, who took 4 wickets for two runs each. The Gunners scored 106 for two wickets. Towards this total Perkins contributed 66 (not out), his score including 5 fours. Green made 23, with 5 fours; while Middleton was unbeaten with 23. Scores:—

R.A.M.C.

Lt. Murray, c and b Middleton	35
Lt. Cpl. Ellarby, b Athorne	1
Cpl. Woolman, b Athorne	4
Pte. Connor, b Athorne	22
Q. M. S. Sherriif, b Athorne	2
St. McKeehan, b Athorne	0
Sgt. Strange, c Green, b Dix	0
Cpl. Brown, b Dix	0
Pte. McKenzie, b Dix	2
S. M. Flint, b Dix	0
M. Woods, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	75

Bowling Analysis.

	O	M	R	W
Athorne	9	3	50	5
Middleton	4	1	14	0
Dix	3	2	2	4

33rd COMPANY R.G.A.

Perkins, not out	66
Green, c Ellarby, b Connor	23
Mann, c Connor, b Strange	0
Middleton, not out	23
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wickets)	106

Athorne, Dix, Page, R. H. Taylor, Sharpe, Hawley and Attwood did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O	M	R	W
Ellarby	5	0	33	0
Connor	7	0	36	1
Strange	6	1	27	1
Murray	6	3	6	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There was a small attendance at a meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League at Victoria Barracks yesterday evening to receive the report of the Referees' Board on the abandoned game between the 37th and 38th Companies R.G.A. Master-Gunner G. T. May was elected chairman. The finding of the Referees' Board was (i). That the referee, C.Q.M.S. Reakes, R.E., conducted the game in an efficient manner; (ii). That the game stand as a win for the 38th Company by one goal to nil—the state of the game when abandoned; (iii). That all the 37th players be suspended from League football for fourteen days from the date of confirmation.

The finding of the board was confirmed.

An application from Mr. Cleme to play for the Kowloon F.C. in the second division was considered, and agreed to.

It was mentioned during the meeting that a Charity match will be arranged to take place on Boxing Day.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb writes that during two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following articles in three cases and sent them to the Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—

186 pairs pyjamas, 35 dressing-gowns, 118 bed-jackets, 31 vests, 17 reversible bed-jackets, 8 surgeons' coats, 7 shirts, 34 pairs slippers, 45 shrouds, 53 theatre squares, 18 night-shirts, 37 small pillows, 5 extra pillow covers, 4 mops, 1 bag, 783 milk-covers, 17 tray-cloths, 4 many-tailed bandages, 33 pairs operation stockings, 7 caps, 2 knitted waistcoats, 5 pairs gloves, 1 pair knee-caps, 11 eye-bandages, 11 scrubbers, 1 cribbage-board and 2 packs of cards.

Besides the above, there were given locally:—116 mufflers, 373 pairs socks, 133 helmets and 1 pair gloves.

The fund for buying mosquito netting has now reached to over \$200. A quantity of netting has been purchased and is being cut up and given out as quickly as possible. Further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. W. Harris Gill, 10 Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, or at the City Hall.

A kind friend has sent a gift of a second bolt of netting. We are extremely grateful, and wish to express our warmest thanks.

The Quarry Bay ladies have collected a further sum of \$50 towards buying wool for making the excellent knitted slippers of which we are able to send about a dozen in each box.

The weather is cold now in most parts of the world and many a wounded Tommy will be grateful for a warm pair of slippers.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A DISORDERLY JAPANESE.

A Japanese was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk in Ice House Street and with wilfully damaging a chair to the extent of \$5.

Defendant did not appear and his bail of \$15 was exonerated. Three dollars were given to the chair coolies out of the bail, as compensation for the damage done to the chair.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Chinese throb, of the Po On Insurance Company, was charged with being concerned with others not in custody in the murder of a Chinese on August 21st, and also with assaulting the deceased and stealing from him \$5,000, the property of the Po On Insurance Co.

Defendant stated that he knew nothing of the matter.

On the application of Chief Detective Inspector Morrison, the case was adjourned for one week.

APPLICATION TO WITHDRAW A PROSECUTION REFUSED.

A shop coolie was charged, on remand, with fraudulently converting to his own use \$3,650, belonging to his employers.

Sergt. Blackman stated that the shop-keeper wanted to withdraw the charge. The fact that defendant had been frequently entrusted with very much larger sums of money was a point in his favour.

Mr. Dyer Ball would not agree to the withdrawal of the prosecution, and sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PLAYING CARDS.

A coolie pleaded guilty to the theft of two cases of Ma Cheuk (Sparrow) cards from a shopkeeper in Wing Lok Street.

It was stated that at 9 p.m., on Saturday the defendant broke open a showcase which contained the cards and was taking them out when he was arrested. He was a bad character and had eleven previous convictions against him. Under the new Ordinance, in spite of the fact that the defendant was a British subject, he could be banished.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case to next Thursday.

CHINESE BROKER CONVICTED OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A Chinese, who described himself as a broker, was charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences eight chests of red tea, valued at \$110, from a shopkeeper in Gilman Street.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant went to the complainant's shop on Saturday and presented an order for eight chests of tea purporting to come from a shop, Sui Kee, for which he had acted before in the capacity of a broker. He received in exchange a delivery order to take the tea from the godown. The goods were not taken that same day, and complainant, becoming suspicious, made enquiries of the Sui Kee firm. He learnt that no tea had been ordered. On Sunday, when defendant and four coolies went to the godown to take delivery of the tea, they were arrested.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He denied that there were any false pretences at all. He was a broker, and that was the way in which brokers did their business.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

ENGLAND'S SURRENDER.

A NEW GERMAN CALCULATION.

German experts have fixed a new date on which England will be "infinitely brought to her knees" by German submarines. The Vienna *Reichspost* learns from Berlin that Wilhelm Moller, a chief engineer in the Vulkan shipbuilding works, has published a pamphlet in which he deals with the whole question. He gives a full account of British shipping sunk, explains how much tonnage is required for military purposes, and how much is necessary to supply the British Islands, with vital necessities, and comes to the conclusion that if German submarines continue to sink an average of only 450,000 tons per month England will on February 1st, 1918, have no ships at her disposal to supply her people with food. Moller gives February 1st next as the ultimate date on which England's fate will be sealed, notwithstanding the unprecedented night of her Navy, but he would not be surprised if England gave in before.

LAST YEAR'S MINING WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

GREATER OUTPUT OF COAL.

HUGE INCREASE OF WAGES.

According to the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, issued by the Home Office recently, 896,003 persons were employed last year in 2,847 coal mines in the United Kingdom, as compared with 853,642 in the preceding year. The output of every kind of mine amounted to 304,135,498 tons, a falling off of just over 2,000,000 tons. From the coal mines 267,062,959 tons of coal and other minerals were obtained, an increase of 2,565,687 tons. Coal itself represented 256,349,351 tons, as compared with 253,179,446 tons in the previous twelve months. Only six tons of tungsten ore were obtained, two more than in 1915. Mr. J. R. B. Wilson, the Northern Inspector, referring to the general increase in colliers' wages, reports that in Northumberland they rose 46 per cent. during the year, the rate at the close standing at 131 per cent. above the standard of 1879 and in Durham at 107 1/2 per cent. In the Lancashire, North Wales, and the Irish division, wages reached the highest standard on record.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR COLLIERIES.

Dr. W. N. Atkinson says, in his report for South Wales:—Throughout the year the coal trade was dominated by war conditions, but nevertheless it was on the whole a highly prosperous year for the mining industry. Towards the end of the year the want of shipping caused a considerable and increasing amount of short time to be worked at collieries producing certain classes of coal for export, chiefly anthracite. Wages were increased on two occasions during the year; advances of 15 per cent. being given in each case. On the 1st December the Board of Trade took control of all the collieries in the South Wales coalfield.

HIGHER WAGES ON RECORD.

From the Lancashire, North Wales, and Ireland Division Mr. A. D. Nicholson sends a report, which includes the subjoined passages:—The coal trade has continued to be particularly brisk throughout the Division and wages have reached the highest standard on record. Many collieries have worked more than 300 days in the year.

There was again a general rise in the rate of wages paid to all classes of workers. At coal mines in Northumberland there was an increase of 48 per cent., the rate at the end of the year standing at 131 per cent. above the standard of 1879. In Durham the wages were raised from 70 per cent. to 107 1/2 per cent. above the same standard. At Cumberland coal mines the wages were raised 8.33 per cent., plus a war bonus of 13.3 per cent. At the close of the year the wages in the Cleveland ironstone district were 82 per cent. above the standard of 1879, being an increase of 35 per cent. In last year's report I mentioned that over 71,000 workers from this Division had joined his Majesty's Forces. That number is now much larger, and men are still joining. As before, they are also still winning honours and exhibiting the proverbial courage of the miner. A private, formerly a putter at Beside Colliery, and another private, formerly assistant traffic manager at the same colliery, both the sons of working miners, were granted commissions on the recommendation of the Commanding Officers for meritorious service in the field.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1916.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries, and British Possessions for the year 1916 shows that the value of the total imports from foreign countries was £245,833,842, as compared with £230,068,123 in 1915 and £203,834,541 in 1914. Of these totals goods were retained in the Kingdom to the value of:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
From British Possessions, including Protectorates, the total value of imported goods in 1916, was £302,679,650, in 1915, £271,822,227, and in 1914, £187,801,572. The value of articles retained in the United Kingdom was:—			
1916.	1915.	1914.	
£245,833,842	£215,052,795	£137,983,834	

The total imports from all sources were valued at:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
£245,833,842	£230,068,123	£203,834,541	

Of these the value retained in the United Kingdom was:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
£245,833,842	£215,052,795	£137,983,834	

The total value of exports from all sources was:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
£203,845,885	£243,930,629	£228,105,522	

In regard to neutral countries the following figures may be given:—
Sweden.—Imports into the United Kingdom in 1916, £20,605,811; in 1915, £19,801,639; and in 1914, £14,124,970. For the same period the exports from this country were: 1916, £3,906,877; 1915, £10,160,384; and in 1914, £3,829,405.
Norway.—United Kingdom.—Imports in 1916, £10,699,080; 1915, £13,680,481; 1914, £7,701,500. United Kingdom.—Exports: 1916, £12,227,642; 1915, £9,351,946; 1914, £7,177,323.
Denmark.—United Kingdom.—Imports: 1916, £21,942,337; 1915, £22,569,927; 1914, £25,376,023. United Kingdom.—Exports: 1916, £14,522,039; 1915, £14,574,890; 1914, £7,160,159.
Netherlands.—United Kingdom.—Imports: 1916, £23,123,834; 1915, £23,478,757; 1914, £34,218,821. United Kingdom.—Exports: 1916, £22,622,316; 1915, £20,476,501; 1914, £20,417,722.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

& CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT AND STRAW HATS.

SOFT FELT HATS

IN ALL COLOURS.

\$7.50 Each.

BLACK FELT BOWLERS

LATEST SHAPES.

\$6.50 Each



TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

STRAW HATS

FITTED

IVY BANDS.

\$3.00 Each.

SMART SHADES

IN

ENGLISH

VELOURS.



ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

INSTRUMENTS

OF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING Co., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TITAN"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917. [1270]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship
"THORIS"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 14th Nov. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DONALD, on the 14th Nov. at 9.30 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1917. [1251]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

MISS ANTON, East Point, will be pleased if all the Scotchwomen of the Colony will let her know what they are willing to contribute to the **HEATHER DAY STALL**.
Scotch Delicacies and Fancy Articles of very description will be welcomed.
[1257]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Stephen Roads, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawn, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and Corned Beef Fresh and Corned Pork.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1255]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[58]

ANNUAL SALE.

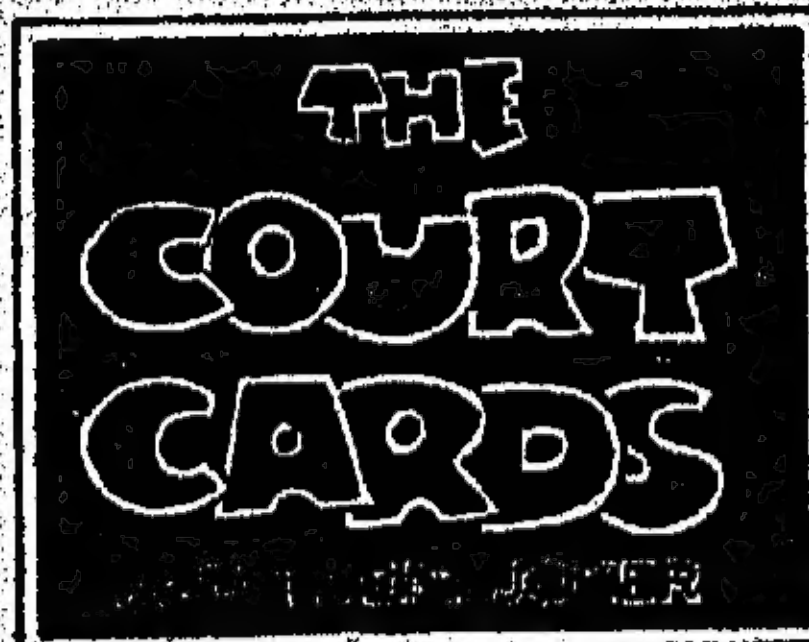
A Rare Opportunity for Securing General Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.
Mr. D. OHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocade-Clothes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.
Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this a unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. OHELLARAM.

SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
35-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG. [1251]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9.15 p.m.
EDGAR WARWICK
announces



in a
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
Introducing
"NIGHT-TIME IN DOLL-LAND"
and a host of other novelties and oddities.
Late Post Train after the Performance every evening.
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
[1220]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of issue Frs. 68.60.
Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.
Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
where full particulars may be obtained.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1253]

FOR SALE.
YACHT Hayward Hay Class. In Excellent Condition.
Apply—Box No. 10,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1251]

JUST RECEIVED:
FURTHER SUPPLY OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
793

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, 12, The Peak, WELL-STOCKED GARDEN.
Apply at—
THE HOUSE.
[1259]

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.
Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1261]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES on Shamuse, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[125]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry from very desirable **SHOP**, situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
45, Cornsought Road Central.
[1200]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
"Albion" Building.
[1073]

INTIMATION

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

If you do not feel justified in sending an expensive present home,

Post one of our

PEONY CALENDARS.

It will give more pleasure than many a gift costing 10 times its value.

-PRICE \$3.75

Packed in neat cardboard Box ready for Posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 18

[12]

BIRTH.

PITCHER—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 12th November, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR PITCHER, a daughter.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 121, FLEMING STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th NOVEMBER, 1917.

PEKING AND CANTON.

ALTHOUGH there has been no decisive fighting in Kwangtung yet it is evident that the Central Government intends to take active measures to establish its authority in the province. Since SUN YAT-SEN established his military government in Canton it has been felt that the Military Governor of the province has been more or less in sympathy with the disaffected element, and that General LUX WING-ting, thrown in his lot with Sun, he would have followed suit immediately. LUX WING-ting, disgruntled by not having been selected as the Generalissimo, decided to become a military dictator by securing control of the Southwest provinces and those districts in the South which were not showing any inclination to join Sun YAT-SEN. He came to a working arrangement with Governor CHAN PING-KWAN, of Canton, and then began sparring for time with the Central Government until he had completed his arrangements to throw down the gauntlet to the Premier, TUAN CHI-JUI. The Government, getting tired of being played with, entered into negotiations with him with the object of forcing him to come to a decision. While these negotiations were in progress, it became known that there was a revolutionary movement brewing in Hunan, and Northern troops were hurried to that locality and succeeded in establishing themselves in such a position that they held the rebellious outbreak in check from the beginning. At first LUX decided to send Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops to the assistance of Hunan, but he did not consider it safe to denude himself, and, for that reason, only troops under other commanders have gone into Hunan. The Northern troops defeated the Hunanese in one or two minor engagements, with the result that LUX WING-ting immediately discovered that he had a "sore leg" and, according to his report to the Government, has been fully occupied nursing it.

In the meantime General LUX CHANG-KWAN entered the arena once more. He offered the services of himself and his men to the Government for the re-establishment of order in Kwangtung. This materially strengthened the Government's hands, and they immediately proceeded to take more vigorous action. This culminated in the issuing of a mandate which cashiered Governor CHAN PING-KWAN in the following words: "CHAN PING-KWAN, Tuchun of Kwangtung, some time ago sent out a circular telegram declaring his autonomy. When SUN WEN (SUN YAT-SEN) and others established a false Government and a false Parliament at Kwangchow, the said Tuchun willingly tolerated the edition, the purpose of which is to disturb the country. He is rebellious and perverse to an extreme degree. CHAN PING-KWAN is hereby removed from office to await investigation and punishment." In the same Mandate LI YEW-HON was appointed to take over the duties of Military Governor in conjunction with his post of Civil Governor. CHAN PING-KWAN announced his readiness to resign, but General LUX ordered him not to relinquish office. In the meantime, Admiral CHING PI-KWONG was selected by the local authorities for the Tuchunship. General LUX has now directed the three candidates to confer with him and has promised to transfer CHAN PING-KWAN, who has encountered local opposition, to Kwangsi. The Peking authorities are said to be making the necessary preparations, with the assistance of LUX CHANG-KWAN, to enforce their orders. Those around the Premier maintain that he intends to centralize the military power with the object of preventing any further outbreaks of this nature. When the vast extent of the country and the position held by the provincial military officials are taken into consideration grave doubts arise as to his success. That the Government should have felt itself strong enough to dismiss so powerful a supporter of General LUX WING-ting as CHAN PING-KWAN, encourages the hope that it is now in the position to assert its authority, although its vacillating policy in regard to LUX WING-ting—the order for whose dismissal was withdrawn almost as soon as it was issued—does not suggest that it feels over-confident. It will not be surprising if, in the end, the present troubles are settled by compromise.

A meeting of members of "B" Co., H.K.D.C., will be held at Headquarters to-day, at 6 p.m. sharp, instead of at 4.30 p.m., as previously notified.

The first of a series of fortnightly meetings for united prayer, organised by the Hongkong Christian Union, will be held in the Helena May Institute to-day at 5.30 p.m. It will be conducted by the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 12th.

After many requests Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Shum Chuen-huen have wired to Dr. Sun Yat-sen stating that they will come to Canton very soon. A gunboat has been sent to Shanghai to welcome them.

RAILWAY PROTECTION.
The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section) has given orders for the recruitment of one regiment of railway police. The police are to be stationed at various stations to protect the railway. We learn that a certain station has been robbed; after the soldiers had been transferred to Canton.

ANOTHER FOREIGN MEDIATION.
After a certain consul had been sent to Peking to offer mediation to the Government, we are informed that the Italian and American Consuls have decided to go to Wuchow to consult with General Luk Wing-tung about the situation of Kwangtung. They have also requested General Luk to come to Canton to settle other questions.

RELATIONS STILL GOOD.
The Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan entertained all the leaders in the Yamen yesterday, in order to show that the relations between them are still cordial.

BANDITS' DEMAND.
The bandit leader, who has declared "independence" in the Heung-shan district, has cancelled his declaration on a demand of over \$100,000 to pay to the bandits. They claim a month's pay before they are willing to be disbanded.

THE TIENTSIN FLOOD DISASTER.
THREE MILLION HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH NOTHING TO EAT.
AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The following statement regarding the formation and purpose of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council has been supplied by the Secretary, Mr. George L. Davis, with a request for publication "so that the public may know there is a responsible organisation in the field that will see that all funds entrusted to their care will be wisely and honestly administered. At present the territory has not been divided and a great deal is being done for the sufferers in some regions, while in other places they are utterly neglected."

"We realize," continues Mr. Davis, "the business stagnation in the East and the tremendous strain that the war has put upon the public all over the world, but on account of the appalling disaster that has overtaken us, we must have money to save the people and we need it now before the price of grain has gone higher." The Union Flood Relief Council has so far received about \$11,000 Mex.

The formation of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council has been the outcome of meetings, held lately in the Government Flood Relief and River Conservancy Bureau, of the representatives of the following official and private charitable organizations in Peking and Tientsin: Government Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau, Chinese Red Cross Society, Shanghai Chinese Red Cross Society, Metropolitan Relief Distribution Society, Chinese Life Saving Society, Tientsin Army Medical School, Tientsin Relief Distribution Society, Chihli Provincial Assembly, Representative of the Ministry of the Interior, Representative of the Peking Police, Representative of the Peking Gendarmerie, Prefect of the Metropolitan District, Representative of Tientsin, Representative of Wapingshien, Metropolitan Inspector of Floods, American Red Cross, Peking Christian Flood Relief Committee, Tientsin Christian Union Flood Relief Committee, Anglican Mission. The public will be gratified to know that a combined effort will therefore be made to give relief to the numerous flood sufferers thus insuring both economy and thoroughness.

EXTENT OF DISASTER.
The Union Council is absolutely necessary when we realize the extent of the disaster; for 105 counties have been affected and 70 per cent. of these seriously; 12,000 square miles have been flooded and outside of Tientsin there has been damage to the extent of \$100,000,000 Mex. in the loss of crops, and after a fairly accurate survey it is reported that 80,000 groups of dwellings have been destroyed while three million people are facing a bitterly cold winter in summer clothes and with nothing to eat. They are absolutely dependent on charity. They are not professional beggars, but hard working citizens.

FUNDS REQUIRED TO SAVE LIFE.
That this great multitude may even drag out a wretched existence this winter and not die of cold and hunger at least \$5,000,000 Mex. is needed, and at the present time only \$2,000,000.00 is available. No one can see this vast number of human beings living in mat sheds or huddled on the tops of their half submerged houses in summer clothing, while the cold north-west wind dashes the icy water over them and not feel anxious to do their part to help them. All cheques should be made payable to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the representatives of the above organisations, an executive committee of seven was appointed in addition to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The following are the officers:

Chairman: Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau; Vice-Chairman: Liu Josen, former Civil Governor of Chihli; Roger S. Greene, Resident Director of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and representing the American Red Cross; Executive Committee:—Treasurers: Feng Kung-tu, General Manager of the Peking Electric Light Co.; S. E. Lucas, Assistant Manager of the Bank of China, Secretaries: Chang Yeh-shu, Official in Peking Municipal Council; Wang Hsien-pin, Salt Merchant in Tientsin. George L. Davis, Member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. General Managers: King Kung-pah, (Comptroller of the Peking Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); Secretary to Flood Relief Council, Shih-Fu-Mo, Fu Chieh, Peking.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.
[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]
THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PEKING, November 12th.

Li Yao-han Civil Governor, has wired to Peking from Shiu-Hing stating that he is prepared to defend Luk Wing-ting. Chihli troops have arrived at Hankow. The Szechwan army has been defeated by the Yunnan Army.

Li Hoo-ki, Tuchun of Fukien has wired to the Government demanding that Feng Yuk-siang's troops shall be sent to Fukien.

Lung Chi-kwang has sent a representative to Peking demanding money to cover military expenditure.

The Premier and Liang Chi-chao, the Minister of Finance after consulting together decided to pay \$7,000,000 to Li Yao-han, Fu Liang-tso and Li Hoo-ki, for military expenses.

SHANGHAI RACES.
AUTUMN MEETING.

The Autumn Race meeting at Shanghai opened yesterday. The following are the results of the racing:

THE MALOO PLATE.—Half a mile.
Mr. Elretus Merryland (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. Robson's Niblick (Mr. Dalgleish) 2
Messrs. Toeg and Spielman's Swanee (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time: 58 2-5secs.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Read) 2
Mr. Fash's Wynona (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 3min. 04 2-5secs.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Ezra's Elkwood (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. Stubb's Dalry (Mr. Knoll) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Peking Chief (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time: 1min. 31 4-5secs.

THE FAR-WAR STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. R. Macgregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons) 2
Mr. Gibbings' Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time: 3min. 13 1-5secs.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFIN STAKES.—Three quarters of a mile.
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Dara (Mr. Dalgleish) 1
Mr. Silas's Bernina (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 1min. 32 1-5secs.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LAGER.—One mile and three quarters.
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. John Peel's Spring (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 3min. 42 2-5secs.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Chie's Lamplight (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Ezra's Goodwood (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. E. C. Pearce's Seadrake (Mr. Hill) 3
Time: 2min. 44 2-5secs.

THE AUTUMN CUP.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. O. R. Burkill's Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Penury's Woode-Kazoo (Mr. Commons) 3
Time: 3min. 39 2-5secs.

THE WHANGFOO STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Durgor's Kowloon (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. Robson's The Spotted Bird (Mr. Moller) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan Chief (Mr. Springfield) 3
Time: 3min. 17 2-5secs.

THE KALGAN PLATE.—One mile.
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Gamble (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye (Mr. Commons) 2
Mr. McBain's Golden Sub (Mr. McBain) 3
Time: 2min. 08 2-5secs.

and Conservancy Bureau; Dr. S. P. Chen, of the Isolation Hospital, Peking, Physician-in-Charge.

The Council will be glad to receive subscriptions and donations from both Chinese and foreigners. All subscriptions will be deposited in appointed banks, and will be announced in the newspapers, both Chinese and foreign, from time to time. The Chairman of the Council will appoint two members of the executive committee to look after the accounts, and statements of income and expenditure will be published once a month.

Funds handed to responsible charitable societies for flood relief must be accounted for by the responsible officials of the organisations, and a certificate handed to the Council signed by the officials of the society stating how the funds were disposed of.

The Executive Committee earnestly appeal to all charitable people to send money at once to feed and clothe the flood sufferers. The money is needed at once. All cheques should be made payable to the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council, Shih-Fu-Mo, Fu Chieh, Peking.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WAR.

FURTHER NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

FALL OF LENINIST GOVERNMENT PREDICTED.

ITALIANS ARRESTING GERMANS' PROGRESS.

POWERS OF RESISTANCE INCREASING.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

SUCCESSES IN EGYPT AND EAST AFRICA.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOT PURSUIT OF THE TURKS

GOOD WORK BY CAVALRY.

LONDON, November 11th.
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters reports on November 9th that the pursuit on the heels of the retreating Turks was continued on Friday by our cavalry beyond Askalon and El Mejdal. Owing to their hurry the Turks were unable to remove the inhabitants, who joyously welcomed our troops.

The Cavalry, advancing north from Sheria, overtook the enemy's rearguard, and took a considerable number of prisoners; while elsewhere a dashing charge of Yeomanry resulted in the capture of six guns, three machine-guns, and one hundred prisoners. Great quantities of undamaged stores have fallen into our hands.

Our aviators continue to do good work, bombing and machine-gunning trains. They report that the town of El Falujeh and the rail junction at El Tineh are in flames.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ADVANCE IN EGYPT.

HUGE BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, November 11th.
An official despatch from Egypt states:—General Allenby's advance continued on Saturday, on the left wing, in the neighbourhood of Esdod (ancient Ashdod), where the enemy's rearguard had occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukerei.

The Royal Flying Corps units effectively bombed at Wadi Surar, the railway junction, rolling stock and the station building.

THE CAPTURES.

Our mounted troops, on Friday, captured five 5.9 howitzers, eight field guns and 710 prisoners.

As the battlefield covers an area of 800 square miles, the list of the booty is incomplete.

The Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, on Thursday, near Huj, in the face of heavy gun, machine gun and rifle fire, charged, with the greatest gallantry and dash, a large body of the enemy, and captured twelve guns, killing and wounding some Austrian gunners and taking 100 prisoners.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE LOYAL.

PARIS, November 12th.
Russian troops in France have telegraphed to M. Kerensky assuring him that they are ready to shed their blood against the Maximilians and counter revolutionaries in the struggle for democracy against German autocracy.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONFISCATION OF LARGE ESTATES.

PETROGRAD, November 11th.
The Congress of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates has approved of the Decree confiscating large estates, and also the annexes of the monasteries, which will be handed over to the Agricultural Committee until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The Decree declares that mineral products belong to the State. Every citizen is entitled to own as much land as he can cultivate himself without hired labour.

KERENSKY MARCHING ON PETROGRAD.

PROBABLE END OF M. LENIN'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 11th.
According to wireless reports the Cossack regiments at Petrograd have united with the Minimalists against the Leninists. M. Kerensky, who is reported to be nearing Petrograd, is stated to have an army of over two hundred thousand. If this is true it seems to mark the end of Lenin's so-called Government, which, it transpires, had sent a manifesto to the belligerents in favour of a peace without annexations, or indemnities, and proposing an armistice of three months in order to negotiate for peace.

ANOTHER HOPEFUL MESSAGE.

LONDON, November 11th.
A Russian official message states:—The regiments faithful to the Government and to the Revolution, in agreement with the Soviet, the Cossacks and all democratic organisations have occupied Tsarskoye Selo town and the chief radio station.

The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

Severe measures will be taken with marauders and pillagers, and those caught will be shot. Rebels will be handed over to a Military Revolutionary Court.

M. Malevski, the Commissary of Petrograd and the Military district member of the All-Russian Committee for saving the country and the revolution, has issued the following Proclamations to the soldiers in Petrograd:—

"The gallant regiments from the Front, faithful to the revolution and to the country, have approached the Capital, in order to avoid the shedding of innocent blood, to arrest immediately all betraying and ruining the country and to send the delegations to the regiments moving from the Front."

Another Proclamation has been issued as follows:—

The revolt against the Bolsheviks is increasing in Petrograd, and attacks on them commenced to-day. There were fusillades in the streets.

"The General Army Committee has occupied the telephone exchange and removed the Bolsheviks."

"The Red Guard has been defeated at Moscow."

"M. Kerensky is approaching Petrograd, and towards the evening communications were established with him, and the liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days or hours."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AMSTERDAM, November 11th.
A telegram from Gorizia relates the very narrow escape of the Austrian Emperor.

While crossing a torrent the motor-car broke down, and the footman and a soldier while carrying the monarch towards the bank fell into the water.

All were swept over a weir and were carried a considerable distance beyond.

Prince Felix, who arrived at a most critical moment, plunged into the torrent, and, accompanied by his suite, rescued the Emperor, who had been constantly submerged.

THE ANGLO-DUTCH SITUATION.

MR. BALFOUR'S QUERY.

LONDON, November 12th.
A White Paper on the Anglo-Dutch correspondence on the gravel question shows that the Dutch Government have not only contended that the gravel transmitted is not intended for military purposes, but that the Rhine Convention and other agreements imposed on Holland the obligation to guarantee free navigation in the waters lying between the Rhine and Belgium.

Mr. Balfour disputes the applicability of the agreements, and asks: "If Holland regards her agreements as preventing an enforcement of her obligations as a Neutral, on what ground did she claim to prevent the departure of German ships captured at Antwerp by the Belgians?"

LARGE INDUSTRIAL COMBINE RUMOURED.

WOULD CONTROL HUGE INTERESTS.

LONDON, November 12th.
The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says it is rumoured that one of the largest ship-owning combines contemplates an amalgamation with one of the largest colliery companies in South Wales.

Such a combination would be the largest of its kind in the world and would control over a million tons of shipping and six million tons of best steamer bituminous coals.

BURNED TO DEATH.

THE FATE OF FIFTEEN AGED WOMEN.

LONDON, November 12th.
Fifteen aged women were burned to death in a fire which occurred at the Manchester Infirmary.

CANADA'S NEW UNION GOVERNMENT.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S APPEAL FOR LOYAL SUPPORT.

OTTAWA, November 12th.
The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, on behalf of the new Union Government, has issued an appeal to the electorate, in which he states:—The Government has thoroughly realised that in this national emergency there is an imperative necessity for the fulfilment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigour, to strive for national unity, to administer the public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will have regard to social justice, and to neglect nothing that may be required to sustain our soldiers on service or find comfort to those of their households they have left behind. It is firmly convinced that these objects can best be achieved by a Government representing all parties, classes, creeds, and interests. I appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of Canadian people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 11th.
Mr. Lloyd George has arrived.

Africa.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, November 11th.
An official despatch from East Africa states that between October 25th and November 8th the British, to the south-east of Mahenge, drove the enemy to the east and captured 142 Germans and 140 Askaris.

The enemy evacuated Mzangira and is now retreating towards Lilale.

Our advance continues in the Bukedi. The enemy abandoned material, including a naval four-inch gun.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS GAIN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 11th.
An Italian official message states:—In the neighbourhood of Asiago, the enemy captured the advance posts at Gallio and Monte Ferragh. We subsequently expelled him, taking 100 prisoners.

We captured an enemy vanguard at Tezze, in the Sugana Valley.

We repulsed the enemy on the Voldobian heights and crossed to the right bank of the Piave and destroyed Vidobridge.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, November 11th.
A German official message states:—Strong Italian forces attacked and pressed back our forces near Asiago. We captured Belluno.

The enemy made a stand, on the lower Piave.

We have captured the stubbornly defended bridgehead at Vidob.

ENEMY'S ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE THE ITALIAN FORCE.

LONDON, November 11th.
As we have been outflanked from the North, it does not seem possible that the Italian defence-line can be established thereon. Nevertheless, there is every reason to hope that the enemy's plan to separate the Italian forces on the Upper Piave from the main body, retiring along the sea, will fail.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE INCREASING.

LONDON, November 11th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Daily the enemy strength is declining, while the Italian resistance is increasing. The enemy's plan, to envelope the centre of the Italian rearguard and eventually to cut off the Italian right wing, has hitherto been frustrated by the indomitable resistance of the Italian covering troops, whose artillery and machine-guns heavily punished a numerically superior enemy. The Italian main body owed their safety principally to the cavalry, most of which fell splendidly, charging the enemy like an avalanche from the hills, and shouting the war-cry "Savoià."

VENICE'S ADMIRABLE FORTITUDE.

LONDON, November 11th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—Fervid work is going on everywhere. Venice is giving an admirable example of fortitude. The Foreign Consuls have decided to remain at their posts. The work of strengthening St. Mark's continues as usual.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH GAIN ALL OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, November 11th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Saturday, states:—The enemy has been offering considerable resistance. The fighting has been of the closest character. We reached our objectives on nearly the whole front and exceeded them in some places. The exceptions were a few strong points on the left flank, where a violent counter-attack caused us to fall back. Troops were sent to clear up the position there.

The enemy aircraft are very actively reconnoitring. The Germans are obviously apprehensive of our intentions in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING ON PASCHENDAELE POSITIONS.
LONDON, November 11th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is heavy rain. There has been hostile artillery firing on our positions at Paschendaele and on the ground we captured northward of the village. There has been no infantry action.

LATER.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed with loss a raid westward of our line.

The organisation of the ground, captured on Saturday continues. Aviation was restricted on Saturday owing to rain.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 11th.
A German official message states:—The English five times attacked the crater-land, between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele.

The enemy penetrated in the centre, but was thrown out, with heavy losses.

LATER.

An English local attack north-westward of Paschendaele sangularily collapsed.

SATISFACTORY SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 11th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that Saturday's battle, after the successes in the morning, developed, during the afternoon, into intense German artillery activity.

The capture of Paschendaele had created a pronounced salient upon which the enemy concentrated a volume of raking enfilading fire, while, owing to the restricted visibility, counter-battery work was much impeded. Hence the British and Canadian withdrawal, during the afternoon, from the advanced positions gained during the morning, after successfully dealing with the German counter-attacks.

We retain an important proportion of Saturday's gains, the net results providing quite a satisfactory success.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING AT CHAUME WOOD.

PARIS, November 11th.
A communiqué states:—There has been incessant reciprocal artillery firing at Chaume Wood. After a lively artillery preparation the Germans attacked Hartmannswiller in the Vosges. After a violent hand-to-hand engagement we completely repulsed the enemy, who momentarily gained a footing in our look-out line. Another enemy attempt at Richacker was foiled.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 11th.
A communiqué states:—There is a pretty lively artillery struggle in Belgium, in the Papagoud sector, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and at Bois-le-Chaume.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTACK ON BRUGES DOCK.

LONDON, November 11th.
The Admiralty announces that the Naval Air Service bombed St. Denis-Westrem and Bruges Dock on Friday night and dropped large quantities of explosives, obtaining good results, and causing a fire at Bruges Dock. All our machines returned.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING OF ITALY'S PROCLAMATION.

"THE VICTORY AND HONOUR OF ITALY."

ROME, November 11th.
The King in a proclamation says:—
"The nation never had to face a more difficult trial, but we shall confront this adversity with a virile and intrepid soul. Our soldiers will once more carry forward our hallowed standards by the side of the Allies. All cowardice, discord and recrimination is treason. The enemy reckons on breaking up our spirits and our solidarity even more than on a military victory. Let the unanimous reply be everything for the victory and honour of Italy."

ENTENTE'S SUPERIOR WAR COUNCIL MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, November 11th.
It is officially stated that the Superior War Council of the Entente will normally meet at Versailles, where the inter-Allied General Staff will also be established.

PACIFISTS MOBBED.

OFFICES OF THE I.L.P. BURNED.

LONDON, November 11th.
Following the recent pacifist meeting a mob wrecked the Independent Labour Office near Consett and set fire to them. The flames, however, were extinguished.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 11th.
Silver is better. The China exchange is steady.

WELCOME TO SIR JOHN JORDAN.

WARM TRIBUTE TO THE MINISTER'S WORK AT PEKING.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 1st.

The dinner given to Sir John Jordan by the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau for the purpose of welcoming him back to Peking was a great success in every way. About one hundred members and guests were present, among them being the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Chairman of the War Council, Admiral Tsao Ting-kai, and many more very prominent Chinese. The dinner, which was served in the Dining Hall of the new Foreign Office, was an excellent one. H.E. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chairman of the War Council, acted as Toast-Master in the unavoidable absence through sickness of Mr. Huang Ta-shieh, the Foreign Minister, and first proposed the toast of "The Republic of China," coupled with the name of President Kuo-chang, followed by one to Great Britain and King George. Both toasts were most heartily honoured.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, who made the opening speech, welcomed Sir John Jordan back to China in the warmest possible terms. He explained in what respect the guest of the evening was held by the Chinese, and how well they knew they could depend on his assistance. During the many years he had been in China he had, time and time again, come to China's rescue with his advice and guidance. In conclusion, he called on Dr. Morrison to support him in what he had said.

Dr. Morrison, in a long speech, dwelt on the wonderful work Sir John Jordan had done during his forty years in the British Consular and Diplomatic Service, and the able manner in which he had protected British interests. He also took the opportunity of expressing his admiration of the British Consular service and the devotion to duty of its members. Among the volume of interesting facts and figures mentioned by the speaker was that of Sir John Jordan, during his term of office in Korea, had charge of Chinese interests and he had to issue a British passport to them should they wish to travel outside the Hermit Kingdom.

Tang Hua-jung, Minister of the Interior, also spoke of the pleasure the Chinese felt at having Sir John Jordan among them once again, and expressed the hope that he would long remain with them, for they always felt that they had a friend at court when he was a member of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Sutor, a visitor from Australia, said it was with great pleasure that he was able to announce that the Commonwealth of Australia had, on his recommendation, instituted a Chair for the study of Far Eastern languages in Australia's largest University, and that next year the Government intended to invite the journalists of China at its expense to a journalistic conference. It was hoped by this means to draw closer the bonds of friendship and to get a better understanding of each other's characteristics.

Mr. Liang Chi-chao, Minister of Finance and China's great scholar, explained that previous to the departure of Sir John Jordan for Home he had given certain advice to the Chinese Government relative to the War, and it must now be a great pleasure to him on his return to see that this advice had been taken. China was now on the side of Right against Might, and felt it her duty to render all possible aid to overcome the common enemy. He regretted that China was not in a position to render greater assistance, but she had vast resources of men and material, and he was of the opinion that all these should be placed at the disposal of the Allies. China, however, needed to be helped and guided, and she naturally looked up to England for direction. Although China was not in a position to send a large armed force, she had the crude, material and the labour to manufacture much that the Allies needed in the war theatre, but the Powers themselves would have to help China to develop these resources and to organise her labour and industries so as to get the best results from the material at hand. Mr. Liang went on to say that it was impossible to say how long the war would continue, and that being the case, it was impossible to say to what extent the Chinese would be called on for assistance. It was necessary, therefore, that arrangements be made now to get the best out of the country and to prepare for all emergencies. China could be depended on to do her share and to carry out faithfully the obligations she had entered into.

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THE MYSTERY OF "MATA-HARI"

DANCING-GIRL'S CAREER AS A SPY

In a recent issue appeared a brief message from London stating that "Mata-Hari," a well-known dancer, had been shot in Paris for espionage. The correspondent in the French capital of the New York World recently sent to his journal a long account of the career of this woman, from which we make the following extracts:

"Eye-of-the-Morning" is English for the Japanese pet name "Mata-Hari," the stage name of Mme. Marguerite Gertrude Zella Macleod, first known in Paris, and latterly all over Europe, as a dancer whose specialty was the representing of Far Eastern legends and fables according to terpsichorean art.

THE ENGLISH TANKS

One of the most important and spectacular events of the only Allied offensive of 1916 was the appearance in action of the newest engine of war—the so-called tank. As with any innovation, the success of the tank depended largely on the element of surprise attaching to its debut. Therefore, the strictest secrecy marked the planning, the construction, and the shipment of tanks to the Somme, where they first went into action.

But, of course, a certain number of people in England and in France knew about the tanks—or "crème-de-menthe" as they were first called in Paris, because each one is named like a ship, and one called after the famous green liqueur was the first seen and written up by French newspaper men.

It took a good many months to construct the first fleet, and a good many weeks to train the first crews to stand the jerky, rolling, pitching, lumbering gait of the mobile forts. During that period the circle of people "in the know" increased, and Mata-Hari was one of those who heard about the "curious" landships.

It is rumoured that a Deputy inadvertently gave her the first information about tanks. And the rumour is strengthened by the fact that Mata-Hari had plenty of coal for her apartment during the fuel famine last winter. That in itself is proof enough to everybody of her intimacy with some high official, as few people short of Deputies had influence enough to obtain a hundredweight of coal during the bitter months of January, February and March.

In any event, Mata-Hari learned vaguely of tanks early in 1916, when the Krupp guns of the Crown Prince were daily booming nearer and nearer to Verdun in that terrific struggle which was to mark the turning-point of the war. Mata-Hari also learned that the tanks were being constructed in England and would be shipped to France via certain ports—and she got the names of the ports too.

A VISIT TO HOLLAND

Then Mata-Hari decided she must return to her native country, Holland. For with all her Javanese apollonia, she was born near Rotterdam, although it is true she went to the Dutch East Indies when a tiny child. She gave as reason for going to Holland the fact that she had married a Dutch army officer who had divorced, and she wished to arrange a settlement of their common property.

Her passports were made out, and safe conducts granted for a trip to Holland, via England; of course, as that is the only way to get into the Low Countries from the Allied side.

Mata-Hari went to England. But before she proceeded to Holland, as Secret Service agents of the British and French Governments ascertained, she visited a certain English manufacturing city, where, it so happened, the tanks were being constructed.

Evidently Mata-Hari didn't find out much about the tanks there, as not a man connected with their construction, ever passed through the gates of the high brick wall which surrounded the factory during the six months that the first "fleet" was building. The men were boarded, entertained, and employed there continually. Every letter they sent out or received was subjected to the most rigorous censorship.

The dancer proceeded to Rotterdam. Investigation there has since proved that she had no communal rights property to settle with any one, and further that Capt. Macleod of the Dutch Army was known among his fellow officers as pronouncedly pro-German.

RELATIONS WITH AN ENGLISH OFFICER

Soon Mata-Hari returned to Paris. She was seen at the Café de Paris and at Maxim's, and at Armandville in the Bois with an English officer who wore on the lapel of his collar, an insignia denoting his branch of service, a little twisted brass dragon. Months later, when more of these badges were seen on British officers passing through Paris, it became known that the dragon was one of the official insignia denoting service with the tanks.

Mata-Hari sported a new hauberk soon after taking up with the Englishman—a jewelled replica of his gold insignia—her dragon had been changed for a lion, and a carrot-shaped ruby for a tongue from its opened lungs.

In May, 1916, a little more than a month before the Somme offensive, Mata-Hari appeared before the police magistrate of her district and requested a safe conduct to visit a certain port in France. The reason she gave was that her fiancé, an English officer, was seriously wounded and in hospital there. He had sent for her to come to see him. Perhaps they would be married at his death bed if he could not recover, she volunteered, dabbling at her eyes with a lace handkerchief.

The safe conduct was made out, and Mata-Hari arrived at a certain French

port almost simultaneously with the first consignment of tanks shipped over from England.

Now a tank of the early type was 35 feet long, 12 feet wide and 9 feet high, and the caterpillar tractors rumbling under a terrible din, attracting the attention of people for great distances around. And because of the weight of the tanks they could not be moved by rail, but had to travel under their own power. It was impossible, therefore, wholly to hide the monsters from inhabitants of that particular French port, and from the townspeople in the French villages through which they passed on the way to the Somme front. Of course, most of the travelling was done by night, and tarpaulins were always draped over the armed and armoured behemoths.

But there did not seem to be much necessity for precautions, as nearly all of the inhabitants of the districts through which the tanks passed remained apathetically there where they were. Few indeed were as lucky as Mata-Hari and able to get safe conducts to travel about. But then, few were as beautiful and alluring as the dancer.

Mata-Hari remained in the French port for a week. She strolled about the town at night and explained to the hotel clerks that she could not sleep without taking a certain amount of exercise before retiring, and that after being accustomed to gay life in Paris, she was not tired until after midnight.

A VISIT TO SPAIN

It was on June 1st, exactly a month before Generals Haig and Foch began their drive astride the Somme, that Mata-Hari returned to Paris. And the first thing she did was to apply for a visa on her passport permitting her to go to Spain. San Sebastian was the place she mentioned, as she explained she wished to attend the horse-races there. Her papers were stamped and sealed and she left almost immediately for the fashionable winter resort in the south.

Madrid, Spain, and Nauen, Germany, are in constant wireless communication. There are other radio stations, privately owned in Spain, which can flash messages to Germany, according to Allied intelligence officers who have investigated. And, of course, there are innumerable German agents, spies and propaganda disseminators infesting the land of the Don.

Secret Service reports disclose the fact that Mata-Hari was seen much in company at San Sebastian race-track with a man long looked upon with suspicion by the French Government. He was a frequent caller upon her at the hotel where she stopped, and it was reported that he made good many of the big bets she placed on horses that did not materialise as winners.

Soon Mata-Hari came back to Paris and the apartment near the Bois de Boulogne. And once more the limousine owned by the individual whom rumour has branded a Deputy, began rolling up to her door twice a week and sometimes oftener.

WHY THE GERMANS WERE PREPARED

Then came the simultaneous Franco-British offensive at the Somme. Tanks went into action for the first time, and according to General Haig's official communiqué his "landships" achieved satisfactory results.

The tanks did achieve satisfactory results. More than that, they revolutionised offensive tactics on favourable terrain by advancing immune against rifle and machine-gun bullets, or even against light trench mortars whose shells exploded at a touch. They smashed by sheer weight of numbers, strong points, and machine-gun emplacements. They straddled trenches, enfiladed the occupants and crushed in entrances to dug-outs.

But several of the tanks were put out of action—and not by stray shells hurtling forward from far behind the German lines. They were knocked out by small mortar shells, fired from 37-millimetre trench cannons—the largest guns that can be handled from advanced positions. Guns specially built and rifled, and fired at high velocity and flat trajectory, so that, unlike any shell ever coughed up by a mortar, they penetrated the object struck—even though it were steel—before exploding.

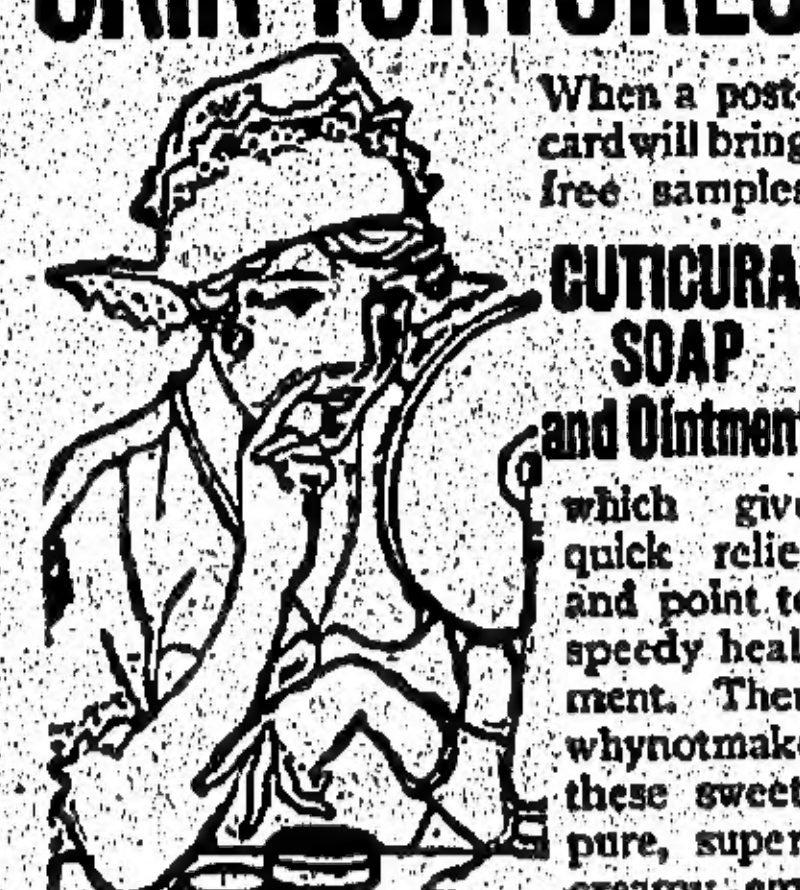
Instantly it became evident that the enemy had become aware of what was in store for him and had constructed an "anti-tank" gun. And when the booty in the captured German positions was examined, the British found they had several good specimens of Krupp's newest weapon. Several German officers of higher rank taken prisoner, confirmed suspicions by explaining they had received descriptions of the tanks several weeks before, and had been instructed how to combat them.

In due course Mata-Hari was arrested on a charge of espionage and tried by a court-martial presided over by Colonel Sempron. The decision of the Court was that "accused did wilfully and maliciously, and against the interest of la Patrie, communicate information of military value to the enemy concerning our offensive of the summer of 1916." The woman appealed against the finding of the Court, but the sentence of death was confirmed.

FLAMING BULLETS

It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury Forest and Bulgar Wood, to the east of the former place, in an attack at the end of September, experienced a new kind of German "trickery." The advancing troops were said to have been fired on with flaming bullets. These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

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UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

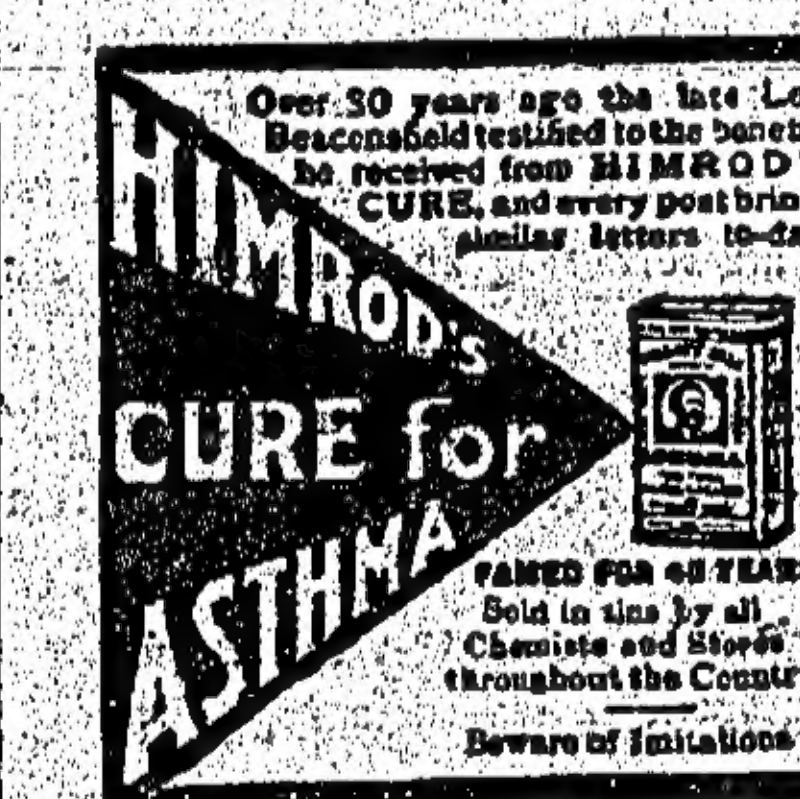
"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

"Then, too, you realise that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England."

From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, CHURCH'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[37-4]



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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

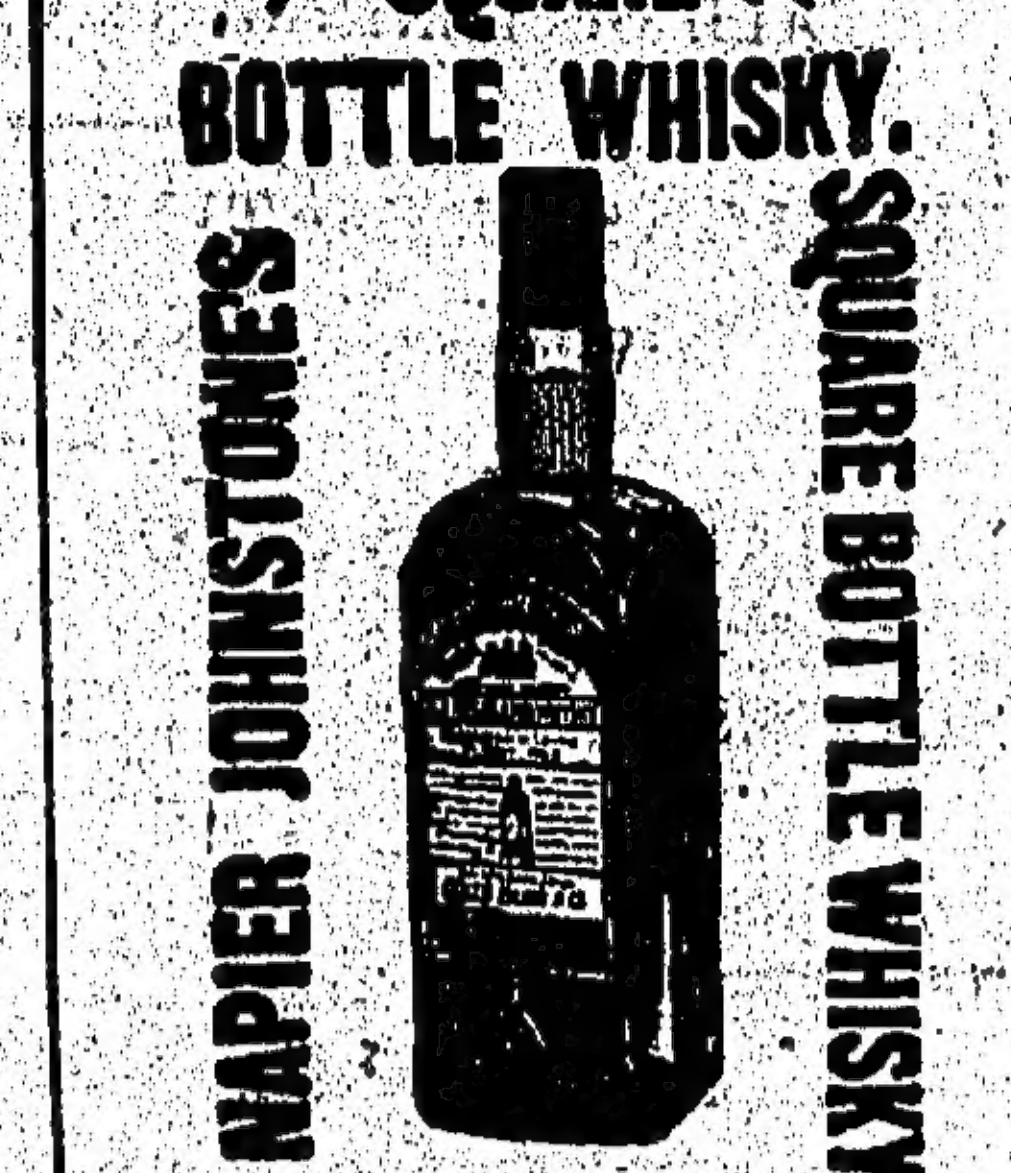
TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.

Friday, 20th Nov.—Heather Day.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

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SHANGHAI	"SUNNING" On 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"TANSHUI" On 13th Nov., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" On 13th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING" On 17th Nov., 3 P.M.

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YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Boyd ... 18,000 ... Nov., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE ...

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Totsuka ... 21,000 ... Nov., at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA ... MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Nishimura ... 16,000 ... Dec., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAISSO MARU (MONDAY, 12th Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Ogata ... 8,000 ... Nov., at 11 A.M.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
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The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perusia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Tamsui, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Nov., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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